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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. NO. 307.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Druggists and Pharmaceutists.
Charles Abel & Co., 84 Wylie street.

C. Ludwig's German Wine Vinegar.
The best for pickling. For sale by E. H. Myers & Co. The

Beware of Imitations.
Go to Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, Pittsburgh, if you desire to get the genuine article, and obtain for less money than elsewhere in the city.

Where is Berthold Fischer?
He is fifteen years old; left the house of his parents, Allegheny City, on the 4th of September and has not been found yet, notwithstanding all the efforts made. He is of dark complexion, wears a black sack coat, dark vest, with light colored buttons, light colored black striped pants, and a black "Grant" hat. He is of stout figure. The cause of his leaving the house of his parents is unknown. It is presumed that he went off on a railroad train. Whoever can furnish any information about his whereabouts would confer a great favor upon his parents by giving them notice, or only a clue where he might possibly be. His father, Peter Fischer, 86 Spring Garden Avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny City.

Ask Your Druggist for Henderson's Carminative,
And you will get a remedy for Dysentery, Cramps and Cholera Morbus that can be relied on. One bottle will convince you of its merits. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 208 Liberty street. TOHS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa., Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTHS

Honesty is the Best Policy
In medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it. TTHS

A Good Investment.
Fifty cents invested in a bottle of Henderson's Carminative and you have the remedy so successfully used for many years in families for the cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Cramps in Stomach or Bowels. Try it. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 208 Liberty street. Sold by all druggists. TTHS

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your dyestuffs, paints, oils, varnishes, patent medicines and dyes at Mcclarren & McKennan's drug store, 70 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Men's Furnishing Goods
At D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair street.

The Daily Commercial.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest Strikes Near Petroleum Center—Operations at Tionesta.

A new well was struck on the Reed tract on Saturday evening last, which started up at the rate of 100 barrels, but on Sunday evening it had dropped back to about 30 barrels, and yields steadily. It is the property of Messrs. Archer, Norris & Jones. A new well on farm 45, on the Pierson Farm, was struck on Friday, doing good twenty or twenty-five barrels. It belongs to Thomas Frothingham, and is the fifth producing well belonging to him on this farm. The Painter well, Cherry tree, which has been doing about forty barrels, was torpedoed on Thursday last, and is now doing sixty barrels; but it is thought will drop back to twenty or thirty barrels.

The Tionesta *Journal* says: "The well of Fisher Bros., on Jamison flats, commenced pumping on last Wednesday, and is now producing over forty barrels per day. Well No. 1, on Jamison farm, is now being tested. It is about forty feet deep and pumps by the third walking beam. Pearse well, on the same farm, will be tested this week. This well is about 400 feet deep, and the operators are confident of getting a good well.

STATE POLITICS.

The most lucrative office in Luzerne county is to be given to one Jimmy Ryan, a whisky seller, who can neither read nor write. He is the nominee of the Democracy, of course, and the office, we believe, is County Treasurer.

They have a Republican ring in Huntingdon county, which has heretofore controlled the nominations. At the late Republican county convention, however, the ring was defeated, and a motion was adopted that "the delegates of this convention are authorized to name the members of the county committee." After the adjournment of the convention, Chairman Logan, who seems to run the "ring" machine, rejected the names handed in by delegates and appointed a committee of his own. The people, though their delegates, however, have very properly appointed a committee according to the rule adopted, and now the Republicans have two county committees, the people's committee working for the success of the whole ticket, and Logan's committee working ostensibly for the success of the State ticket and for the defeat of the county ticket.

The Republicans of Bradford county held a mass meeting in the Court House square, Towanda, on Monday, which was attended by some six thousand people. Governor Geary, Hons. Wm. D Kelley, John Scott and Galusha A. Grow spoke. The people of Bradford are fully aroused and very enthusiastic.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, late United States Senator, says the Scranton *Republican*, has shown his weakness both of character and influence, by securing an unfair nomination to the State Senate at the cost of a split in his party. He is a man who can't live without a seat in his mouth, no matter how many more worthy and more hungry suckers he has to crowd away to get it.

The Democratic conferees of Washington and Beaver counties met at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, yesterday, and nominated Samuel Bigger, Esq., of Beaver, for State Senate. For the House of Representatives, Wm. Davidson, of Beaver; John B. Melaride and J. N. Walker, of Washington, were nominated.

The Berks county Republicans on Saturday nominated a county ticket, including for the Legislature Captain J. S. Trexler, Captain Charles Melcher and John S. Tryon. The Hon. Henry Van Reed was also nominated for law judge by acclamation. Resolutions were passed indorsing the President, the State ticket, United States Senators Cameron and Scott, recognizing fully and heartily the claims of soldiers to office, and regarding the movement to effect the removal of the efficient Federal officeholders in this district as ill-timed and calculated, if not intended, to increase Packer's majority in Berks county by creating discord in the Republican ranks.

The Republican Senatorial Conferees of the Sixteenth District met at Annville on Saturday, when David Mumma, of Dauphin county, was unanimously declared the nominee for Senator.

The Republican voters of Lancaster triumphed over the "ring" in that county at the polls, but they were sold out in County Committee on Monday. The *Express* says: "The 'ring' which was so badly beaten by the people at the late primary elections triumphed to-day in the organization of the County Committee, just as they would have triumphed on Saturday, the 28th ult., had the primary ticket been voted on by a delegate convention instead of by the people in their primary capacity. A number of members voted for the ring ticket to-day who could not have commanded a fraction of the votes of their constituents had they avowed their intentions before their election, and they will discover this to their cost when they again ask the people for their support. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the issue was fairly drawn between the purely representative men. We have the members of the Committee on record, and we are quite willing to allow them to settle the account with their constituents when the people's turn again comes round. A. J. Hastings, chairman of the Committee over Esaias Billingfelt by a vote of 39 to 22.

The Beaver Republican County Committee, at its meeting in Beaver on last Saturday, nominated Daniel Carlon, Esq., of New Brighton, as the Republican candidate for Coroner, and Henry Hice, Esq., as the Republican candidate or Trustee of Academy to fill out the unexpired terms of Zachary Eakin, deceased. The selections are good ones, and we have no doubt but that these nominations will be ratified at the October election.

The Erie county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, F. Schlaudecker and Isaac E. Taylor; Prothonotary, Col. W. O. Colt; Register and Recorder, Charles Horton; District Attorney, G. A. Allen; Director of the Poor, John Barton; Auditors, James G. Flinn, three years; E. Boyd, one year. No nominations were made for Commissioner or Coroner.

The Savings of the Freedmen.
An officer of a Freedmen's Savings Bank in Memphis, Tenn., publishes a letter in which he says:

"We have returned to depositors, as 'drafts paid,' over $175,000; and from data kept at some of our branches, and from my own observations, it is probable that at least one-fourth of this sum has been invested in lands, houses and 'stock,' or is in use in making the present crop. And this ratio of investment to drafts will hold good at all of our branches.

"The desire to own land is universal among our colored laborers, and nothing else would so much benefit all concerned as the offer on the part of the large land owners to sell tracts of a size to suit purchasers, at fair prices and on easy terms. Let our colored citizens be once assured that such offers would be carried out in good faith, and the banks would get but little money until the home had been bought and paid for. Such a course would make model regions of the South blossom as the rose, and would bring into the war-planted not only large numbers of colored citizens from the towns and cities, but would turn hither that stream of immigration now so diversely diverted by a narrow and proscriptive policy."

THE business of the Baltimore Custom House during the month of August is believed to be the largest ever transacted at that port. The duties on imports collected amounted to $978,229 99 in gold. For the seven months of the present year there have been collected in duties $6,961,790 22, a little over a million less than was collected during the entire year of 1868, which had exceeded all others in the amounts collected. From present appearances the amount collected during 1869 will be nearly, if not quite, nine millions of dollars. One of the most gratifying evidences is the increase in our commerce, says the Baltimore *American*, is that much of it arises from the importation of sugar and coffee, showing that our part of the South is rapidly regaining the standing which it held in the war as a grocery market, and that it is increasing its connections and prosperity in that direction. The valuable confidence cargoes brought by the German steamers are also another source of this increased income, and have introduced a new and growing feature into our direct importations.

A fellow who tried Prof. Jenkins's trick of riding a velocipede on a tight rope in Sweden, was immediately pronounced a fraud, and the militiary had to be called out to prevent the disappointed crowd from lynching him.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman War Secretary ad Interim.

Preparations for the Funeral Secretary Rawlins—Denmark Expects Ratification of the St. Thomas Treaty—Suspension of Public Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1869.

Public Business Suspended.

No public business of any kind has been transacted to-day.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

The news of the death of Senator Fessenden has added to the gloom occasioned by that of Secretary Rawlins.

Funeral of Secretary Rawlins.

The Attorney General has arrived to attend the funeral. Secretary Cox has been called away by the sudden and serious illness of his son, now near New York. The Foreign Legations will attend in a body.

The Danish Treaty.

Information received here from the Danish is to the effect that the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty by the United States Senate is fully expected by Denmark on the ground heretofore taken, namely: That the United States having urged the sale of the island against the wish of Denmark, and the islanders having voted to go, our Government cannot recede with honor. This position is vigorously maintained by Ranslof.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1869.

GEN. SHERMAN SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM.

The President this afternoon appointed Gen. Sherman to act as Secretary of War until the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Rawlins shall be filled.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League meet in Philadelphia on Saturday next.

PAYMENT OF VIRGINIA INTEREST.

Accounts from Richmond represent that the interest paid thus far on the State debt amounts to about $100,000, including interest due, and there is now in the State treasury upward of $300,000.

MARKS OF RESPECT.

The heads of the Treasury bureaus to-day passed resolutions of respect to the late Secretary Rawlins.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered guns to be fired to-morrow noon at all naval stations, and crape worn by officers thirty days.

APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Jesse Bolles as postmaster at Louisville, Ky., is officially announced.

THE FUNERAL.

The Mayor of Washington has issued a proclamation closing the municipal offices tomorrow. The invitations are that all secular business throughout the city will be then suspended.

The veterans of the Soldiers' Home and the survivors of the Mexican war, under officers of the association, will participate in the ceremonies of respect to the late Secretary; also the survivors of the old Seventh regiment.

THE PROCESSION.

The remains will be followed by nearly three hundred carriages, containing the family, friends, members of the Cabinet, and officials of the Government, in addition to military and variety civic associations. After religious ceremonies at the Congressional Cemetery, a salute or three volleys of musketry and twelve guns of salute from the artillery will be fired. The funeral pageant will doubtless be one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed in the city.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

This evening, an unknown party, consisting of three ladies and a gentleman, visited the corpse of the deceased in full dress, and left a beautiful bouquet of flowers and evergreens, arranged in the form of a star, the entire arrangement being about four feet in length and width. Accompanying it was a card with the following inscription: "On this altar of the greatest sacrifice for our country's good, the Lone Star State offers her embalm as an imperishable memorial love. A Maryland sister, yet she is still a sister." The officers in charge placed the tribute at the foot of the corpse.

HABEAS CORPUS.

On the *habeas corpus* petition in the case of Ben. Brown, Rollins Boland and others, on trial before the Military Commission in Texas, Chief Justice Chase has ordered that further action upon the petition be suspended until after the decision of that Court in the *Vallandigham* case at the October session of the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO.

American Pharmaceutical Association—Draft of a Law for the Prevention of Poisoning by Incompetent Druggists.

CHICAGO, September 8.—At the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association last evening, a committee appointed for the purpose submitted a printed bill to the association for the action of the members, to be presented to the Legislature providing the members favor it. The preamble provides that

WHEREAS, The safety and welfare of the public is endangered by the dispensing of drugs by unqualified or ignorant persons; and whereas, in all civilized countries it has been found necessary to restrict this species of traffic and to provide by law for the regulation of the delicate and responsible business of compounding and dispensing the powerful agents used in medicines; and whereas, the adulteration and substitution of drugs and medicines is a species of fraud which should be prevented and suitably punished;

Therefore, be it Resolved, First, That medicines and poisons be dispensed only by pharmacists, unless a graduate in pharmacy, or a practicing pharmacist or assistant.

Third. Definition of the term pharmacist.

Fourth. After consultation of the Professional Board, of which the Governor shall appoint seven.

Fifth. Duties of the Board.

Sixth. The appointment of a regular register of pharmacists.

Seventh. His duties.

Eighth. Fee for registration of pharmacists.

Ninth. Penalties for collusion.

Tenth. Penalty for non-registration.

Eleventh. Establishment of sales of poisons.

Twelfth. Dispensing of prescriptions.

Thirteenth. Adulteration of medicines and the penalty.

Appended to this bill are schedules and forms for the most complete carrying out of the law.

CRIME.

Unprovoked Murder in Louisville—A Young Man in Chicago Shoots and Mortally Wounds His Wife—Arrest of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—This afternoon a white man named W. W. Taylor, aged about twenty, son of Thompson Taylor, a livery stable proprietor, shot and killed a native citizen named Moses Gray, about forty years old. It appears Taylor was partially drunk, and standing at the corner of a street against a lamp post. Gray was standing by Taylor's side, in front of a barber shop, about three yards from Taylor. Gray was seen to throw his arm across his shoulder, saying, "Here, let me fix mollie-dog. Taylor said to those who approached that Gray had struck him. The police took Taylor in charge and committed him to prison. Gray bore a good character. This case will be tried in the United States District Court under the civil rights bill.

CHICAGO, September 8.—A young man named David Walsh, a street car conductor, eight months married, shot and fatally wounded his wife on the street last evening. The wife had filed a bill of divorce on the ground that Walsh had another wife in New York.

A young man named Lewis H. Uhrig attempted to pass a forged check on the First National Bank to-day. Upon the teller refusing to honor it, Uhrig ran out of the bank at full speed. The teller followed, soon catching him, when he was handed over to an officer. On Saturday last the young scamp drew $270 on a forged check from the same bank.

PORTLAND, ME.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

PORTLAND, ME., September 8.—Senator Fessenden died at 6:30 this morning. He was sensible until the hour of death, and had passed a comfortable night until three o'clock. Pneumonia was the inflammation, and did everything to relieve his sufferings, which otherwise would have been greatly intensified.

PORTLAND, September 8.—Senator Fessenden's funeral will take place at half-past ten o'clock Saturday morning.

VIEWS OF A VETERAN.

E. C. Delavan of New York on a Third or Temperance Party.

We quote the following paragraphs from the recent letter of E. C. Delavan, of New York—a veteran in the cause of temperance reform—to the President of the National Temperance Convention, in which he defined his position in reference to party legislation and third party agitation. He says:

"I have always been in favor of moral suasion—moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquor as a drink; moral suasion also to convince the voter in all parties to see it to be his duty to God, his family and his country, to use his ballot in favor of prohibitory measures, and substitute prohibition.

"With my present views I am opposed to the party organization of party, which sound evilsmust itself in trying to attain that end.

"But I would support the local abstainers, and prohibitionists within the respective political parties, to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result, for by doing this they do not in any degree interfere with political parties, or act inconsistently, but, in my judgment, take a great religious question out of partisan strife.

"Prohibition is right in itself beyond all doubt. The grand question to be considered is, what is the best and surest plan to secure the desired result? How best to wield moral suasion, and legislative prohibition, each in its appropriate sphere—this, as it seems to me, is the question of the hour, and this demands profound study and free fraternal discussion."

KEOKUK.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Permanent Organization—The Order of Business—Appointment of Committees—Short Span Bridges—Removal of the National Capital—River Improvements.

KEOKUK, IOWA, September 8.—The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—Wm. Vandever, of Iowa.

Vice Presidents—From Alabama, Alabama; J. L. Sharp, Tennessee; Horace Reed, Wisconsin; Cyrus Aldrich, Minnesota; M. W. Delahay, Kansas; Judge Sutton, Louisiana; M. W. Belchoover, Pennsylvania; J. W. Batcheler, Ohio; H. W. Webb, Illinois; J. D. Davis, Virginia; Gen. Asken, Missouri; Hiram Barney, New York; B. Field, Kentucky; M. Shoenberg, Arkansas.

Secretaries—E. A. James, Tennessee; W. B. Murray, Minnesota; Col. Coffin, Kansas; M. Flood, Louisiana; R. J. Sloan, Ohio; A. J. Messenger, Wisconsin; E. A. Lane, Illinois; Geo. C. Tichnor, Iowa; and the temporary Secretaries were added by resolution.

The President was conducted to the chair, and made a speech of considerable length, from a pamphlet which he had prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Howell, from the Committee on Order of Business, presented the majority report. He explained the reasons which induced a division of sentiment in the committee. The committee reported the following subjects to be acted upon:

First, Mississippi river and its tributaries; second, foreign commerce; third, immigration; fourth, postal telegraph.

The committee further recommended that standing committees be appointed upon each of the foregoing subjects; the Committee on the Mississippi River and Tributaries to consist of one member from each State, the other standing committees to consist of five each.

The minority report was then read. It proposes that the Convention shall consider all matters connected with the commerce and travel of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which may in any way hinder the development of the country drained by its waters, and that the Convention ought not to be confined to the local subjects mentioned in the majority report; that one subject mentioned in the minority report, the postal telegraph, has no special application to the Mississippi and Mississippi Valley, while other subjects of great importance to the Mississippi Valley are excluded. The committee also think it would be unjust and unwise to refer all the resolutions to committees without debate. They also believe no standing committees should be appointed, but that all subjects should be considered in open convention unless special committees be ordered. They therefore submit, therefore, recommend the following order of business: First, Mississippi river and its tributaries; second, levees; third, railroads; fourth, internal improvements, and that the convention shall then be open to consider other matters pertinent to those objects.

Mr. Finkelburg, who made this report, said that since the committee had prepared their report by a change in the views of members, it had become the majority report. After an hour's discussion, which took a wide range, the minority report was adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the Governor of each State in this Convention be requested to appoint upon the Committee on Levees, and in the absence of the Governor that the President be requested to appoint.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bunn, Superintendent of the ball club of Pittsburgh will play the Red Stock lings at Cincinnati today.

Prince Arthur is expected to arrive in Quebec on Tuesday 14th, and will stay until Monday, the 20th. He will afterwards pass through Montreal on his way west.

Queen Victoria, to be erected in Montreal, has arrived. The unveiling will be performed by Prince Arthur.

The Cincinnati Old School Presbytery at the meeting which closed Wednesday, ratified unanimously the plan of the General Assembly on the subject of reunion.

Statistics of the manufacturers of Cincinnati nearly completed under the auspices of the Board of Trade, indicate one hundred millions dollars as the value of articles manufactured there annually. The item of clothing alone rises above ten millions.

Mr. Weir, writing to the Montreal papers on the silver question, expresses the opinion that the days of the Bank of England are numbered, and down to one per cent, next month, but in November it will go up again unless exportation of gold is prohibited.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

MR. GREELEY having been proposed for the Chinese Mission, the veteran editor gives notice that he "is no candidate for the post, and never will be," and "nothing could induce him to accept it." These are among the very best reasons why the President should wish to confer on him the appointment. When the best offices are bestowed on those who don't want them, but are best qualified to discharge the duties, we shall begin to reform matters in earnest.

OUR Republican friends in Allegheny, who always do their full share in rolling up the majority on election day, and who are among the most earnest and effective workers in the county, will no doubt give the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM an old fashioned welcome to-night. This is the opening meeting of the campaign on that side of the river, and it will doubtless be a "rouser" should the weather prove favorable. Mr. BINGHAM is one of the ablest speakers in the country, and his address will be replete with useful information for the people.

GEN. BUTLER has written a long and lawyer-like paper, examining critically all the evidence at hand touching the BYRON scandal. Nothing really new is adduced, and the performance is interesting chiefly as "a piece of literary and professional gymnastics." The conclusion which the General reaches, is that it is more reasonable to suppose that "the story of Lady BYRON, if we have it correctly detailed to us, was a delusion or a mistake, than that this horrible crime in two persons has been committed, and remained unrevealed, except to a select few, until this day."

THE Tribune insists that, in the matter of filling the vacancy in the War Department, "there shall be no clamorous office hunting." There is not the slightest fear of that. The man who has not learned that General GRANT selects his own Cabinet officers would be a curiosity. If General GRANT could impress the country in regard to the offices as he has concerning the selection of Cabinet Ministers, the "clamorous office hunting" which sends scores of thriftless individuals to Washington every now and then, would be at an end, the President saved a world of perplexity, and the country vastly benefited.

YESTERDAY every doubt was removed as to the fate of the victims of the Avondale mine disaster. An entrance was effected into the mine, and more than two hundred bodies were taken out—a terrible holocaust. The scene is described as harrowing in the extreme. The event has thrown not less than five hundred widows and orphans upon public charity. Happening as it did on the heel of a protracted strike among the miners, the disaster has occasioned the necessity for relief, which only a concerted effort in parts distant from the scene can afford. Plymouth, where the Avondale mine is situated, is on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, twenty miles southwest of Scranton and six miles from Wilkesbarre. The catastrophe has chilled the Wyoming Valley, in the heart of which the town lies, with gloom and suffering. Touching the causes, the details are meagre; but when they come to be fully ascertained it will doubtless appear that they refer chiefly to a disregard of precautions and agencies which science has demonstrated, are essential to the safety of human beings employed in deep mines.

THE FAMILY OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

The last moments of Gen. RAWLINS were embittered by the reflection that he left his family "paupers." These were his own words. He had worn himself out in the service of his country, winning distinction by the sheer force of his character and great abilities. He was as unselfish as he was patriotic. He might have loaded himself with riches; but though always poor, he took nothing but his scanty pay. In any light the character of General RAWLINS shines with a lustre which nothing but the absolute purity of the natural quality can impart. The apprehension which embittered his last moments showed how modest he was. He had done his duty, and had no thought that his services constituted a claim on his countrymen either in behalf of himself or his family. But the case is otherwise. The family of the dead Patriot will be cared for. Already a movement is on foot to remove the grounds of the bitter apprehensions which disturbed his latest moments. It would be a disgrace were Gen. RAWLINS's family to suffer for anything which money will supply. It will not be. The hearts of the people, more especially the old army, are moved instinctively on this point, and the movement which has been started in New York to present MRS. RAWLINS with fifty thousand dollars should not languish an instant. All over the country free and grateful contributors will come forth—so that the spirit of the dead Secretary will look down from above on no pauper family of his, nor on a country ungrateful for his great services.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The citizens of Allegheny discussed the propriety of converting their unsightly public grounds into a park for ten or fifteen years. At length, in the face of a very bitter and formidable opposition, the necessary legislation was obtained, and the work of improvement was begun—the sum being prudently limited to $200,000. The ornamentation of the grounds has been steadily prosecuted for several months, and drives, walks, lakes, fountains, etc., embellished with flowers, shrubs, lawns and shade trees, gladden the eyes and hearts of citizens and strangers. As the beauties of the park multiply on every hand, the prejudices of the croakers seem to give way, and many of those who have for years been hostile to the park project, now either quietly acquiesce in it as a wise measure, or openly recant their former error and admit that they were mistaken. Property on the "rim" has largely enhanced in value, and thousands owning dwellings squares off are marking up their valuations greatly beyond the amounts assessed upon them for park purposes. Real estate around and near the park will continue to enhance in price for years to come, and the people are now fully convinced that they can have a public pleasure ground without being ruined by taxation. In conversation with a prominent citizen of Allegheny, yesterday, he alluded to the marked change in public sentiment on this question, and asserted that the people would willingly vote to increase the park fund to $500,000. They are beginning to realize that there is profit as well as pleasure—wealth as well as health—flowing from a judicious investment in the beautiful in nature and in art. The gentleman alluded to, with an air of civic pride, remarked that the recent action of Pittsburgh, in voting against a park, would turn out to be true economy, since the Alleghenians would furnish them with a beautiful park gratis. Our people will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the generosity of their enterprising neighbors, and may be enabled to return the compliment, if not to the present generation, at least to their great grandchildren. We hope so.

PRINCE OR PRESIDENT?

The indications are that the coming question in Canadian affairs will be, "Prince or President?" The people of Canada are engaged in the discussion of the question and it is thought that it will be brought up at an early day in the Commons. At the last session the subject was broached, but the House received it in silence. MR. HUNTINGTON then declared that the time had come for the Government to announce their future policy and explain what the first Governor of the Dominion meant when he declared, that by consideration a new nationality had been created. The matter was postponed for a time, but the general impression was that sooner or later a decision must be given by the Commons. There are two parties—the annexationists and the advocates of independence. The latter appear to be the stronger, although the annexationists have considerable strength in Nova Scotia, arising from the Repeal party, which at the last general election headed the polls in nearly every county. Having come to expect failure, they talk annexation and write it in the papers. Prominent among the advocates of independence *per se* are Sir A. T. GALT, ex-Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON, and this party will be likely to increase as the resources of the country are developed. It believes it would be a benefit to England to be relieved of Canada, as also a benefit to Canada. There is another class that believes it is England's deliberate intention to cut off Canada, and that the best course would be to leave at once. Hon. JOHN ROSE, Finance Minister, resigns his office there to take a position in the London branch of a New York Banking firm. Sir O. T. GALT is spoken of in connection with the office, but it is understood that he does not want the place, and it is ascertained that he is about going to England to ascertain the feeling of the public over there with regard to Canada. Sir FRANCIS HINCKES is also spoken of as Finance Minister. These appear to be the only government men well qualified for the office. The subject of "Prince or President" will likely be discussed at the next session of the Canadian Parliament, with what result the future will show.

The Sexes in Schools—Shall They be Separated?

The New York *Independent* makes favorable mention of the proposed collegiate institutes in Pittsburgh, and after commending the persons interested for their good intent and hearty zeal," remarks on the policy of separate institutes for the sexes as follows: "But, without desiring to discourage their enthusiasm, we feel bound to say that the proposed institution is to be set on a wrong corner stone. The day for founding new seminaries for the separate education of the sexes is past. Such a method of training youth is false and unnatural. We hope never again to see a new college or university exclusively for males or exclusively for females. On the contrary, we hope to see all the old colleges, such as Harvard and Yale, and particularly the University of Michigan, throwing open their doors equally to both sexes. In the important and solemn office of education, we believe that nature never meant the sexes to be kept apart. We would as soon think of separate Sunday Schools as of separate day schools for boys and girls, as soon think of separate churches as of separate colleges for men and women. To divide brothers and sisters during the most impressive and formative period of life, when each sex most needs the influence of the other, is to commit a common wrong against both. Of course, in making these remarks, we have no desire to disparage the Pittsburgh movement. In particular, of its class, probably this enterprise is one of the best; but the whole class is bad, and ought to come to an end."

THE Bellefonte Watchman, edited by P. Gray MEEK, an humble imitator of "Brick" Pomeroy, has started a paper in that charge S. Twitchell, the murderer of Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law, and who committed suicide in the Philadelphia prison the night previous to the day fixed for his execution, is still alive and a resident of Montana Territory. Although the never veracious chronicler, a correspondent writing from Fort Shaw, M. T., says he saw and conversed with Twitchell, whom he knew previous to the murder of Mrs. Hill; that Twitchell had a pardon for which he had given all his money, and that he was released the night before the execution and another prisoner who died the same night put in his cell. This very improbable story was concocted to make political capital against Governor Geary, and the country Democratic press are retailing it with great gusto. There is not one word of truth in it; it is a lie out of the whole cloth, having its origin in the brain of its author.

LANCASTER COUNTY grows more tobacco than any other county in Pennsylvania, and the value of the annual crop is estimated in a general way at "several millions of dollars." The heaviest crop is raised in Manor, West Hempfield, East Donegal, Conoy, West Hempfield, Manheim, Lancaster and Conestoga townships, and most of the other townships of the county have a small yield. The crop this season is not likely to come up to the yield of former years. It is very unequal in growth and size in different localities. In some places it has been cut already, while in others it is as yet very small, and will hardly make a good crop. A company of gentlemen from Connecticut have erected a large tobacco warehouse at Mountville, where they intend prosecuting the tobacco business.

THE Supreme Court of Georgia have affirmed the constitutionality of the relief and homestead laws of that State. In regard to the decision a correspondent says: "The homestead exemption to the value in realty of $2,000 in specie, and of personality of $1,000 in gold, has been declared legal, the only question being one of matter when contracted, whether prior or subsequent to the passage of the exemption ordinance. Take the population of the State and exempt $3,000 worth of property to every grown jacks, assessed literally as for taxes, and representing really nearly $6,000 for each head of a family, and you can easily see how very few debtors there are who are not exempted from the payment of their debts as completely as if a sponge had wiped them out, or as if they held a stamped receipt in full.

A curious and valuable manuscript volume has lately been unearthed in England, which originally belonged to Martin Folkes, the English philosopher and antiquary, who died 1754. He was president of the Royal Society of London, after Sir Hans Sloane, in 1741; was a friend and correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he outlived some fourteen years; and this manuscript is from Newton himself, and gives his own account of the discovery of the principle of gravitation. This is said to differ in many particulars from the current and traditional account, and ignores the apple story entirely.

A most gossipful clandestine marriage took place in New York, last week. The bride was the daughter of a wealthy banker, whose parents are summering on the Hudson, she obtaining leave to return to the city on pretense of visiting. The Romeo was a rich young man, obnoxious to the old folks, and by them forbidden to pay his attentions to the fair Juliet. The pair were married at the office of the bridegroom's lawyer, in rich traveling suits, and directly after sailed for Boston, where they are spending the honeymoon with some of the bride's relatives.

THE Alaska Indians were terribly scared by the eclipse, which was nearly total. They hid themselves in the bushes and in their houses. They had no opinion of Professor Davidson till they found his predictions concerning the eclipse come true. Professor Davidson is the chief-tainship of the district, but he declined the proffered honor. The eclipse occurred during cloudy weather, and its termination was not observed. Instantly after the moment of total obscuration, rose-colored flames shooting out from the sun were visible to the unassisted eye.

FOUR HUNDRED Mormons arrived at New York Monday. About half of them are women, and one-hundred and twenty-nine are children under eight years of age. Fully forty per cent. are under twenty. Most of them are natives of England and Wales. A few are from Switzerland, Denmark and Germany. Besides the president of the company, there are nine missionaries accompanying the pilgrims. The men are chiefly mechanics and factory operatives and a few are colliers and farmers.

THE public will be pleased with the report that Gould and Fisk are going to give up outside matters and devote themselves to the management of Erie on legitimate principles. The present sharp competition between the trunk roads is said to have stimulated them to this. If so the competition has done more good than any one expected from it.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, a gentleman tolerably well known outside of Pennsylvania politics, and sometimes called "the straw-hat man," is about to establish a daily paper in Philadelphia, in the interest of his friend and patron, Senator Cameron.

The Cause of the Cool Summer.

Dr. Nichols, editor of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, is inclined to believe that the cool temperature of the summer is partly due to the presence of spots on the sun. During both June and August unusually large spots were visible upon our luminary, and both these months were much cooler than the average. What is the nature of the spots, or dark patches referred to, even scientific men are in complete ignorance, but large spots are known to be of immense area for some of them have been accurately measured. During certain years the whole spherical region of the sun has been crowded with these spots, several of them covering a space two or three times the diameter of the earth, and it is certainly quite reasonable to suppose that they sensibly diminish the amount of heat received from the sun to the earth. Secchi, the Italian astronomer, has carefully studied these spots, and thinks he has discovered at least this much about them, that their variation is confined to a period of about 11 years, and that it is also so a law may yet be discovered which will enable us to foretell the seasons and the variations in temperature which they occasion, if we cannot explain them.

THE excavations at the Roman Emporium have been attended with great success, the marbles already taken from that ancient wharf being valued at ten million francs. The Emporium has supplied everything that the restoration of Agrippa's Pantheon required, and the same materials are being employed in the restoration and embellishment of twenty-one churches in Rome. The Pope has promised an assortment of the most precious kinds for the enrichment of the future Roman Catholic cathedral of London. The Emporium has furnishes fifteen large columns of Asian granite, of which fifteen others have been destined to be the commemorative monument of the Council on the Janiculum. Thirteen pieces of the precious marble, for which the ancient Romans paid fabulous prices, have also been discovered.

DR. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Chicago, publishes an appeal in behalf of a grand missionary excursion to the Pacific, which had been planned by the Old and New School Presbyteries of Chicago. The plan is for the Board of Domestic Missions to send out a deputation of one hundred picked men, ministers and laity, to train a series of revival meetings in Omaha, and go over the Pacific railroad, holding meetings every night and selecting stations for missionaries and self-sustaining churches, and for sites; then to divide at San Francisco, and one party take all along the coast north and south. On returning East they should go by half dozens to all the principal churches, tell what they have seen and done, and endeavor, at once to raise a fund of half a million to occupy that ground *now or never*.

THE California Pioneers, excursion to the Atlantic States will leave Sacramento for New York on September 15th, 1869. The round trip is charged for at half fare, and the cost for each ticket is $112 50 in gold, or $1 50 in currency. The parties must start together, and can stop for a day or more at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or any other city that a majority may determine on. Stopping cars solely for the excursionists have been provided. The tickets are available to return within sixty days.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator from Maine, died yesterday morning at six o'clock, at his residence in Portland. The name and fame of this distinguished statesman are so widely known that more than a brief recapitulation of the prominent events of his life will not be required. He was born in Boscawen, Merrimac county, N. H., October 16, 1806, and was therefore sixty-three years of age. Mr. Fessenden entered Bowdoin College, and graduated therefrom at the early age of seventeen, entering upon the study of law. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Bridgton, Me. Business did not flow in very rapidly upon the young lawyer, and, after a two years' trial of country life, he removed to Portland. There he first commenced to take an interest in political affairs. After filling sundry subordinate offices in the city government he was sent to the Legislature, where, in 1831, although the youngest member of that body he rose to distinction both as a debater and a legislator. In a debate upon the United States Bank, the youthful orator displayed remarkable spirit and ability. Declining a re-election, Mr. Fessenden applied himself closely to his profession, in which he soon rose to a very high rank. In 1838 he was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but declined. Mr. Fessenden was placed on the Judiciary Committee, and though a Whig from the first, and always distinguished for uncompromising assertion of his principles, he was made chairman of the House Committee to revise the statutes of the State. In 1839 he was again chosen to the Legislature from Portland, the district being largely Democratic. In 1840 he was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Congress, and was elected, outrunning the strength of his party. In 1841 he was participated in the Tyler debates, and made speeches on the Loan bill, Bankrupt act, Army Appropriation bill, against the Bankrupt law, and in reply to Caleb Cushing on the U. C.'s personal position. He was nominated for reelection in 1843, but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. Meantime he received in the Legislature of that year the votes of the Whig party for a Senator seat in the United States Senate. In 1845 he was again induced, by considerations growing out of the positions of parties on the temperance question, to become a candidate for the State Legislature, to which he was chosen, as also in the succeeding year, when he declined to serve further. While a member in 1842 he again received the votes of the Whig caucus of the Legislature for a seat in the United States Senate. From 1845 to 1852 Mr. Fessenden was in private life, devoting himself to his profession with a constantly extending practice and reputation. In 1850 Mr. Fessenden was elected to Congress, but through an error in the returns the seat was given to his competitor, and he did not contest it, as he was unwilling against his will. He was a member of the National Conventions which nominated General Harrison, General Taylor and General Scott. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Portland. In 1854 he was again returned, when the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a disturbing element, Mr. Fessenden was now chosen Senator by both branches on the first ballot by a union of the Whigs and Free Soil Democrats, Though he declined to serve except as a Whig, this event may be said to have been the preliminary step towards establishing the Republican party in Maine, the supposed necessity of which organization, after the action of the main body of the Southern Whigs on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Fessenden was one of the firs. to proclaim and advocate. He took his seat in the Senate, February 23, 1854, and the night of March 3 following, at which time the bill was passed, delivered one of the most electric and effective speeches made against it. This effort established his reputation at once as one of the leading members of the Senate. Of his subsequent speeches in the Senate the most important are on a bill to protect United States officers (1855); on our relations with England, on Kansas affairs, on the President's message (1856); on the Iowa Senatorial election (1857); and on the Lecompton Constitution (1858). Mr. Fessenden has also taken a prominent part in the general debates and business of the Senate, being a leading member of the Finance Committee. He was re-elected a U. S. Senator for six years in 1859 by a unanimous vote of both branches of Legislature, without the formality of a previous nomination, it being the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. He was one of the most earnest and effective opponents of the rebellion in the Senate, from its inception till its close. At the close of June, 1861, Mr. Chase resigned the portfolio of the Treasury. The state of affairs was critical and the administration created alarm. The gold premium rose in thirteen days from 96 to 105. Mr. Fessenden was nominated for the Treasury by President Lincoln, and with great reluctance accepted, at the earnest solicitation of Senators and Cabinet officers. He took the earliest opportunity to resign an office which he considered himself unable to fill, although he manifested in the discharge of its duties eminent financial ability. He withdrew from the Cabinet, of Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March, 1865. Having been re-elected in that year he resumed his seat in the Senate, and was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, the most important post in the Senate, which he has held ever since. Having of late years suffered from ill health, he manifested an acerbity of temper that pained his friends, and to some exient impaired his usefulness. His opposition to the impeachment of President Johnson lost him temporary favor, but none thought of attributing his course on that question to improper motives. He was fearless and independent in his public life, a true citizen, a firm and steadfast friend, and a man whose character stood far above reproach. The whole country will mourn the loss of an able statesman.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In England they are now manufacturing large numbers of elephant plows, which are sent to India, for there the animal is made serviceable in this way. Two men guide the plow, another man directs the animal, and the elephant marches along all day, turning up a ridge and leaving a furrow three feet deep and four and a half feet broad. This is deep and subsoil plowing with a vengeance.

Great consternation prevails throughout the wine-growing districts of France. A new disease of the grape has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, where it has already caused incalculable damage, and is now beginning to spread to the vineyards of Burgundy. According to a paper published on the subject by Dr. Planchon, this disease is caused by the ravages of a hitherto unknown insect, which he calls the Philoxera vastatrix, and which all the means usually employed in similar cases have utterly failed to extirpate.

It is stated that H. B. Claflin, the great New York merchant, reduced the salaries of all his clerks a few days since. Twenty of them declared they would not stand it and left. Every one of them, however, have been returned and asked to be employed at any price. This circumstance will illustrate the great difficulty which is now experienced in securing employment.

The fire on the Central Pacific railroad, which has destroyed some two miles of the "snow sheds," built to protect the line in winter, will cost the company $80,000 to $90,000. The general impression is that it is the work of an incendiary. Passengers from East and West have had to, for the last two or three days, walk across the intervening piece of the line, which is, of course, considerably damaged; even the ties are charred up and rendered useless. A passenger counted upwards of two hundred rails so broken up and twisted that they will have to be replaced.

Two hundred Chinamen are about to be set at work to reclaim 80,00 acres of swamp land, near Suisun, Solano county California.

Intelligent and well informed special European correspondents state, all denials to the contrary notwithstanding, that the war cloud in Eastern Europe is slowly but surely gathering. The Sultan of Turkey's recent letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, followed up by further demands, is known to have been indicted for the express purpose of humiliating Ismail Pasha and provoking a quarrel.

It is stated in English journals that the Great Eastern steamship for laying the French Atlantic cable, received $7,000 a month during the time spent in making the work, including stoppage, which occupied a long time, and also 1,000 shares of the Cable Company, the market value of which was $100,000, or $100 a share.

Startling screams were heard issuing from one of the bath-houses at the Excelsior Springs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the other morning. The attendants burst the door in, expecting to find somebody cooking from accidental inability to get out of the water, of hot, by fog and the artiscally curling vapors of the bath stood a victim of enameling, gazing distractedly at a mirror, which showed her face and bust gradually turning black under the combined influence of sulphur and enamel. By the next conveyance a lady left the springs, wearing a very thick veil.

POLITICAL.

As soon as the result of the election was known, the leading Conservative members of the Tennessee Legislature met at Nashville for the purpose of settling upon some future plan of action. It was very soon discovered that the Senatorial question would prevent any definite plan, and, though a very pretty ring was formed, with Emerson Etheridge as the presiding genius, the Johnson men threatened to "smash" the ring if such foolishness was persisted in. At this stage of the game Governor Senter arrived in Nashville, and the members soon returned to their constituents without further action. In case of a close contest between Etheridge and Johnson it is quite likely that Governor Senter may enter the field with a very fair prospect of success; for a great many of the Whigs who would support Etheridge would unite on Senter before they would cast their vote for Johnson. But what the Legislature will do after it assembles is a more important consideration for the people of the State than the selection of a United States Senator.

Mr. Chase has written a letter declaring that he knows nothing about the so-called "Chase movement," and expresses the belief that there is none. He says: "If I can only perform, with reasonable satisfaction to my own conscience, and to the opinions of those best qualified to judge, the duties of my present public trust, I will fill the largest measure of my present ambition. I want nothing whatever of a political character, and desire that my name may be disassociated hereafter, in men's minds, with all political actions. If that is too much to expect, let me hope, at least, that no friend of mine will lend any countenance to such absurd nonsense as that to which I have referred."

Why does not Judge Packer invite his friend Gov. Horatio Seymour, to visit Pennsylvania and give him a lift? It would be a good thing all round, especially with the supplement to his last year's predictions of financial ruin furnished by the fact that President Grant's first six months of administration of the Government reduced the national debt $10,5 0,-756 51.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Old Cry of Extravagance.

Ever since the organization of the High School, in 1855, there has been a series of chronic grumblers who oppose the institution and take every occasion to cry it down. It is decried as a useless expense, an extravagant luxury and an imposition upon the taxpayers. This class of persons doubtless oppose taxation for any and every purpose, and their right to growl should be considered as a harmless one. The vast majority of the American people are progressive in educational as in other matters, and if there is a good thing to be had in the way of popular education they will have it, despite the piteous howling of the anti-tax fossils, or the menaces of those who are the open enemies of the common school system. High schools have been established in almost every city in the land, and they have furnished the means of thorough education to thousands of young men and young women, of the middle and working classes, who would not otherwise have been enabled to go into the world qualified for the higher vocations of life. Have the legislators and educators of the country, who instituted these schools, inflicted a positive evil upon the people, or have they conferred upon all classes a blessing and a boon? Are these institutions beneficial adjuncts to the common school system, or are they a useless burden upon the taxpayers? We grant that the system may be perfected, and yet its administration may be such as to render it useless or even pernicious. But the fact that high schools exist and flourish in all progressive communities, and are cheerfully supported by the people, is a strong argument in favor of their usefulness. Had the plan proved a failure, they would have been abolished long ago. That the high schools have been found beneficial in other cities, and why should they not prove equally so in Pittsburgh? Have we less need of a High School than Philadelphia? Have the average girls less natural ability, or less aptitude for mastering the higher branches than those of other cities? Surely, if there are any advantages to be derived from these schools of higher grade, the sons and daughters of our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, are entitled to them, just in proportion to their capacity to receive.

Like everything of value, the High School costs money; and, being supported by taxation, every citizen may find fault with it, if he chooses. We are free to admit that our High School has not produced those results which it might, but it can scarcely be doubted that the principal obstacle in the way of its usefulness has been the constant croaking of its opponents, who represent a class and a creed opposed to our whole system of education. The Central Board, in years past, were doubtless unduly influenced by these clamorers, and in order to conciliate them, a niggardly policy was pursued in the management of the school, the result of which most disastrously upon it. Latterly, however, a more liberal policy has prevailed, and the school is now on the high road to success. A suitable building is in course of erection, additional educational facilities are being furnished, the pupils are rapidly increasing in number, and the most gratifying emulation is exhibited among both scholars and teachers in the ward schools in the work of preparation for the annual examination for promotion to the High School. The change within the past year has been most gratifying. For the year ending June, 1867, the number of pupils was one hundred and four, while at present the attendance is about four hundred. At the close of the school year ending June, 1868, the enrolled attendance at the ward schools of the city was seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight. At the close of the last school year the attendance was eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine. Now, while our city schools are being improved, and efforts are making to still further increase their usefulness, these attacks upon the High Schools are renewed. There is but one charge requiring consideration, and that is the allegation of extravagant expenditure. To show how little truth there is in this assertion, we have the following official statement of the cost per city pupil per year in the public schools, including the High Schools, in eleven of our principal cities:

Pittsburgh	$10 00
Brooklyn	14 16
Albany	14 89
New York	15 81
Boston	15 98
Baltimore	16 02
Cincinnati	14 39
Chicago	14 79
Buffalo	14 76
Lowell	15 93
San Francisco	19 00

It would seem, from this statement, that we pay less in Pittsburgh for the education of our children in the common schools than is paid in any other city. We do not say that this is a subject for boasting, as the *cheapest* education may not always be the best, but it tends to disprove the allegation of extravagance in the management of our schools.

There may be some things in the management of the High School to which the best friends of education may object, and we would have all its details subject to criticism with a view to remedying whatever may be wrong; but such captious fault-finding as has recently been indulged in, is not worthy of serious consideration, originating as it does in a spirit of hostility to the cause of popular education. The Central Board, for instance, is gravely censured for renting an office, at an annual expenditure of five hundred dollars! They secured rooms in the *third story* of a building on Fourth avenue, for the holding of their meetings and the transaction of the business of the City Superintendent and Secretary, and for this "extravagant outlay" they are denounced, and told that they might have met in some school room, in the Council Chamber, or in the room of the Firemen's Association. The Mayor's office or the market house would be well have been added, as either would have been about as suitable. The Secretary must have an accessible office, and a place where he can keep his books and records securely. He is called upon almost every hour in the day, and at times his office is thronged. The teachers all receive their monthly warrants from him, and the business of the Board requires a convenient and comfortable office. They have certainly not been "extravagant" in renting a third story room at five hundred dollars a year, and complaints on this score only show that the croakers can get up a growl on the most shadowy pretext.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Asa Packer, who has a hankering after the Governorship, would not permit the train which carried Gen. Grant over the Lehigh Valley road to stop at Allentown. His reason was that he did not want any Radical stump there who would create the least enthusiasm, as it would help Geary.

Quite an excitement has been produced in literary and political circles by the discovery of Lord Palmerston's diary among his papers. Unfortunately it does not extend later than 1850, but it must contain references and data of great interest previous to that period. If the rollicking statesman jotted down notes of all his intrigues—those of love as well as politics—the volume must be a rare one. It is now in the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer, who is preparing a biography of the late Premier. The discovery has greatly increased the curiosity with which people are awaiting the publication of that volume.

The correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, referring to Mrs. Stowe's article in the *Atlantic* for September, says: No writer has ever received within the space of a fortnight such a *fire of enfilade* as Lord Byron will be persuaded that, acting without due thought, she supposed that the omission of the name would shield her from any censure. This was a great error, and sorely has she suffered from it. But it is the first error of a great mind, and the American people must not forget what they owe to this distinguished woman. She is not to be crushed for one mistake. But, while yielding full sympathy, it is not to be denied that Mrs. Stowe's act was a literary suicide. Her popularity has received a severe blow, and should she publish another book its sale would be very small compared with the past. She has ceased to be the best ideal of an American literary woman. Next to Mrs. Stowe the greatest sufferer is Beecher. He is intensely attached to his sister, and the pair are singularly alike, each being in the view of either admirers the flower of that gifted family. Beecher is accustomed to speak on all popular subjects, but here is one on which he must be silent. In my opinion, Fields, Osgood & Co., the publishers of the *Atlantic*, are in no small degree to blame, and it may be asked why is this terrible denunciation all centered on Mrs. Stowe when they are partners in guilt? This libellous concern in question claim to be a great literary house, and they are the most refined and poetic of booksellers. Why then are they allowed to run with impunity, while the unfortunate writer is so severely dealt with? Thus far they have been permitted to reap the profit of the article, while Mrs. Stowe gets all the punishment.

The two daughters of the Duchess of Alba (nieces of the Empress) were more simply dressed than any other of the young ladies present in a recent ball at the Tuileries. They had robes of white tulle, looped up every few narrow flounces, at least ten or twelve in number. Their centers were of plaited satin, of a perfect rose color, and illuminated. Their hair was simply gathered up by tortoise shell combs, and they wore a small bouquet of red cornflowers and green white ears.

Changarnier, the French General, once paid this tribute to American bravery: "The French soldiers are very hard to beat, because you can hardly ever force them to a retreat. If they once retreat they are completely demoralized and cannot be collected again. But the Yankee soldiers at that murderous Gettysburg retreated from those months of hell only when the breaths of the enemy blew in their faces, and they came up again in good order every time."

Mr. L. P. Rawlins, brother of the Secretary of War, has been appointed Postmaster at Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in place of S. Jelly, resigned. W. D. Rawlins, another brother of the Secretary, and late Professor in Mount Morris Seminary, is about to commence practicing law with Judge Beckwith, of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. Punshon, the noted English preacher, has visited both Chicago and Cincinnati, and he says that at "Chicago everybody seems to be going to some place; at Cincinnati they look as though they had been there and returned." There are exceptions, however, where nobody seems disposed to go anywhere, or has the slightest suspicion that any other place worth going to exists.

It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt's marriage occasions no little disgust among his numerous children, grand children, great grand children, six in number to others, sisters, cousins and other relatives. One and all have been looking forward with the expectation of receiving a slice more or less of the old man's property, when he should shuffle off this mortal coil. To have a new wife with her relatives come forward to share in the spoils is, of course, anything but pleasing to them. The Commodore was as reticent about this matrimonial business, as he is about everything else. Up to the announcement of their union his nearest relatives discredited the report that he was going to marry Miss Crawford, who is his third cousin. The ceremonies were performed in Canada because of the opposition to the union among his children and other relatives. On the day following the announcement of the union, several of them got together, passed resolutions, and amused themselves by endeavoring to ascertain how many times thirty could be divided by seventy-seven.

INDIA.

An Eight Years' Pestilence.

The *Friend of India* says: It is almost impossible to conceive anything more deplorable than the state of the fever-stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan. The magnitude of the calamity and the utter helplessness of the people, while they excite our pity, almost lead us to despair. In the short space of eight years the fever has, it is calculated, swept away two-thirds of the inhabitents of the deserted villages. In some cases the mortality has been far greater. When the East Indian Railway was opened, Pandoom was a flourishing town, numbering 6,874 souls. In 1862 the fever appeared, and since that time 5,222 persons have fallen victims to its attacks; and the miserable remnant wander like specters round their malaria-stricken home, diseased in every limb, and bearing on their pinched and saddened faces the unmistakable marks of a lingering but speedy death. The state of the children, who have a life-time of work before them, is even more deplorable than that of the grown up men. "I do not think," writes the Sanitary Commissioner after visiting these villages, "that I exaggerate when I say that two-thirds of the children under eight years of age have spleens *one times or twice as natural*. Infants are to be seen like famished objects, bearing the expression of pinched and ghastly old age, their ribs starting outwards, and the distended spleen bulging forward with ominous convexity. They most resemble the mummies one sees preserved in pathological museums than anything else. An almost constant silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages; and no wonder, for everything is rotting. Dear, the ground, the vital organs of the people. Those who are not destroyed by malaria are disabled; industry is cramped; agricultural operations are impeded; misfortune and misery make their appearance; the people lose heart, and become the victims of needy and mental distresses such as would overcome the strongest." "Defective drainage and impure drinking water are the two chief sources of the disease."

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
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A SPANISH PENITENTIARY.

A Term in Prison Management from an Unexpected Quarter—The Power of Kindness and Confidence.

It is a little singular that we should gather from Spain an important lesson in prison management—one that enforces the power of kindness and confidence over the vicious and criminal. Yet we do so in the story of Colonel Montesinos, who for fifteen years has been at the head of the Spanish Penitentiary at Valencia. By uniform kindness, by treating the convicts as men and not as brutes, by exciting their hopes and encouraging them in a better life, Colonel Montesinos so far perfected his system, that in a prison containing one thousand convicts, but three or four guards were needed, the prison doors were so insecurely fastened that any one could have broken out; all were voluntarily industrious; and while, when he began the recommittals were as high as thirty-five per cent., in the last year of his administration there were none—that is to say, all who came under his influence were reformed, and when released became useful members of society.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Here is a brief account of his method from an English traveler: "There are a thousand prisoners, and in the whole establishment I did not see above three or four guardians to keep them in order. They say there are only a dozen old soldiers, and not a bar or bolt that might not be easily broken—apparently not more fastenings than in any private house. The sergeants and inferior officers are all convicts, who, of course, are acquainted with the temper and disposition of their companions, and best able to manage them; and the prospect of advancement to a higher grade is an inducement to all to behave well. When a convict enters he is asked what trade he will work at or learn, and above forty are open to him, so that he has the means of devoting his time to any he chooses, or, if lad enough of all, to one he feels an inclination for, or which he knows will be useful to him when he is liberated. * * * There seemed to be the most perfect discipline; they were obedient to a word. They are not allowed to talk to each other during their work; but this rule does not seem to be very strictly enforced; and they may speak to their instructor, who is often one of themselves, and ask each other for tools or anything requisite for their work, and every night after prayers they are allowed to converse with each other for an hour. There were weavers and spinners of every description, manufacturing all qualities, from the coarsest linen cloths to the richest silks, damasks, and velvets. There were blacksmiths, shoemakers, basket-makers, rope makers, joiners, cabinet-makers, and they had also a printing-machine hard at work. They were all most respectful in their demeanor, and certainly I never saw such a good-looking set of prisoners; useful occupation and other considerate treatment having apparently improved their countenances. There is a shop where they can purchase, if they wish, tobacco and other little comforts, out of one-fourth of the profits of their labor; another fourth they are entitled to when they leave; the remaining half goes to the establishment, and often this is sufficient for all expenses, without any assistance from the government. This is quite surprising, as the expenses are very considerable and the Governor has invariably made the teaching and moral improvement of the convicts his chief consideration, without regard to the profits to be derived from them. Instruction is open to all in a large school, which the boys under twenty are obliged to attend for one hour daily, and any prisoner above that age who wishes may join the classes. This system may be thought too indulgent; but what is the result? During the last three years not one prisoner has been returned to it; in the ten previous years the average of those returned was not more than one per cent. The success attending the reformation of the prisoners in this establishment is really a miracle." THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE PRISON IS CONDUCTED.

The above shows that the system of Colonel Montesinos has the advantage, among other things, of being economical. In a report written by himself, he thus describes his whole theory of prison discipline and reformation: "Never forgetting that the object of punishment is to reform those subjected to it, as well as to give a salutary warning to others, I have sought, by every means and at every cost, to extirpate in my prisoners the lamentable germ of idleness, and to inspire them instead with a love of labor, seeking to impress this beneficial sentiment ever more and more in their hearts. But, as my productive work in the prison could by no means effect this, I made it a rule whenever any one showed a disposition to labor, but had no occupation on which could contribute after his discharge to maintain him honestly, to endeavor to procure him such; and for this purpose I sought to bring within the prison as many workshops as possible, allowing him to choose among them which was likely to be most advantageous to him; and now here are about forty of these, all in full operation, and all originally organized and still maintained by the knowledge and capacity of the prisoners themselves. Neither for their introduction, nor for the rebuilding or repair of the prison, have I ever asked the government for a single farthing, nor called in the assistance of workmen from without. It is true that the progress of many of these workshops has been very slow and troublesome; for, not having had funds at my disposal for the first purchase even of the necessary tools and machines for them, I have been compelled to proceed only step by step in them. But, on the other hand, I could not help the want of money, and, on the other, I have always thought a frequent and ultimate correspondence between the prisoners and persons of a different description outside objectionable, and I have thus had no choice.

"The establishment of one workshop and the difficulties experienced in managing it showed me both how to introduce more and to enlarge those already in operation; and I thus further gradually acquired the intimate conviction that, without the stimulus of some personal advantage accruing to them selves from their labor, it is difficult to obtain work even from the already skilled, and almost impossible to get the unskilled to learn. Repeated experiments convinced me of the practical lesson involved in this maxim of social economy, and that what neither severity of punishments nor constancy of inflicting them could exact, the slightest personal interest will readily obtain. In different ways, therefore, during my command, I have applied this powerful stimulant; and the excellent results it has always yielded, and the powerful germs of reform which are constantly developed under its influence, have at length fully convinced me that the most inefficacious of all methods in a prison—the most pernicious and fatal to every chance of reform—are punishments carried to the length of harshness. The maxim should be constant and of universal application in such places, not to degrade further those who come to them already degraded by their crimes. Self-respect is one of the most powerful sentiments of the human mind, and for this reason, that it is the most personal, and he who will not condescend in some degree, according to circumstances, to flatter it, will never attain his object by any series of chastisements—the effect of ill-treatment being to irritate rather than to correct, and thus turn reform instead of attracting to it. Moreover, the love of labor cannot be communicated by any violent means, but rather by persuasion and encouragement; and, although it is quite possible to obtain a specific amount of work from prisoners by the aid of the lash, (as is sometimes recommended by high functionaries in this department), yet the consequence is, necessarily, aversion for an employment which involves so many penalties, and of which such a bitter recollection must always be preserved. And this moral object of penal establishments is thus also, in fact, defeated, which should be not so much to punish as to cure; to receive men idle and ill-intentioned, and return them to society, if possible, honest and industrious citizens.

"It was not till after making many experiments of severity that I came finally to this conclusion; but, ultimately, I made it the base of all my operations on the minds of my prisoners; and the extraordinarily small number of recommittals to my prison, and the excellent health and perfect state of submission in which those confined in it have always been kept, seem to me to leave no doubt of its soundness."

THE INQUISITION.

More About the Imprisoned Nun.

The discovery of the nun imprisoned in the Carmelite nunnery in Cracow has created such a sensation that it has been thought necessary to publish an official report on the circumstances of the case. In the meantime the nun has been taken to a hospital, and a judicial inquiry has been set on foot, from which no one is to be screened by any sort of privilege.

While the authorities then mean to do what is their duty, there was for several days a danger existing of the population of Cracow taking the law in its hands. The day after the discovery was made crowds assembled before the nunnery in menacing attitude, but the authorities succeeded in pacifying and dispersing the excited crowd without committing excesses. Not so the next day, when, after breaking the windows, the crowd forced the outer door of the nunnery and penetrated into the court-yard; before, however, more mischief could be done, the police and a detachment of troops succeeded in dispersing it.

On Saturday the attack was once more renewed on a larger scale, but the convent being guarded by soldiery, the crowd, yelling and shouting, only broke the windows which had escaped the day before, and went off in a body to the Jesuit monastery, the attack upon which had not been foreseen. The massive outer door resisted for some time the efforts of the crowd, but some young men having climbed over the walls, the door was at last forced, and in rushed the crowd.

The Superior of the monastery and another Jesuit tried to pacify the crowd, but they were insulted and ill-treated, and it was only the timely arrival of a large force of soldiery which prevented further mischief, by arresting some forty of the ringleaders. The crowd, yelling and shouting, went on to the monastery of the Franciscan Brethren; but by this time the authorities were on the alert, and no further mischief was done. Both the Mayor and the Government Commissioner published warnings against any repetition of the excesses, and the papers all advised the public to wait for the result of the regular inquiry which had been set on foot. The result has been that the excesses have not been repeated since Saturday. A petition is, however, it is said, being set on foot, praying for the removal of the Jesuits. The significance of all this is not a little increased by the fact that Cracow has always been considered one of the strongholds of clerical influence.

Several items of intelligence has transpired in connection with this mysterious affair. Thus, according to a correspondent of the *Presse* from Cracow, Infernal machines in this affair has been discovered. It is a certain M. Grutierowski, the proprietor of an intelligence office, who informed the tribunal that he was the author of the anonymous letter which led to the discovery. According to the version current in Cracow, Father Lawkowicz, a Carmelite monk, who has been a long time confessor in the nunnery, but who some time ago left Cracow for Trzebins, when in a state of intoxication discovered the mystery to the parish priest, who in his turn told it to his cousin, the above mentioned proprietor of the intelligence office. Strange to say according to a rumor, the said Carmelite monk died on the 25th in the Carmelite monastery at Czerna, so that the chief witness is removed just at the most opportune moment.

The *News* again, a paper which appears in Cracow, publishes in a special edition a story which may well be in connection with the whole mystery. It is as follows: In the month of April, 1848, a patrol of the National Guard remarked, about one o'clock in the morning, a traveling carriage before the entrance of the Carmelite nunnery. Curiosity and suspicion induced the young men on guard to stop the carriage, which was just starting. Two of them went to the carriage door, saw in the carriage two men, one of whom held on his knees a woman in a nun's dress, and having a night cap on her head. While the National Guards asked questions of the men in the carriage the woman jumped out and ran into the court-yard of the nunnery. One of the Guardsmen ran after her, and, in spite of her entreaties, would not let her go. The noise in the midst of the night awoke the nuns and servants of the convent. When the nun remarked this she cried out, "I am lost!" and fainted. What happened to her afterwards is unknown. The patrol arrested the two men, and led them towards town, but, moved by their entreaties, and seeing in the whole matter but a love adventure, the patrol, consisting of students of the University, let them go. The Cracow paper now thinks that there may be some connection between this adventure, which happened in the year 1848, and the mysteries of the convent, and that by looking over the lists of the National Guards then existing, and tracing those who were on duty, the connection between the two might be established.—*Vienna (July 28) Correspondence London Times.*

A SINGULAR NAUTICAL ENTERPRISE.

An Englishman Paddling His Canoe from New York to Texas.

A young Englishman by the name of Bennison, proposes to paddle his canoe from New York to Texas, and has actually set out and made Blazing Star, N. J., twenty miles in seven hours. The boat in which this enterprising young man has undertaken his long journey is only fourteen feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. It is built staunchly, yet lightly, of some tough wood, and is decked two-thirds over with mahogany. In the center is an open space where the rower sits, supported at the back by two upright slats of wood and a cross-piece, and protected in front by a leather apron, which buttons him completely into the boat. For cargo he carries only his rifle and ammunition and a few other articles packed away, and his propulsive power is given by a double-bladed paddle, made of ash, and weighing only two and a half pounds. He proposes to stop for food and sleep at such points as may be convenient. Mr. Bennison has paddled his boat up the Rhine and down the Danube and the Volga. His course now lies by river and canal to Amboy, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to Pittsburgh; thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and then to Galveston or some other Texan port.

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Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wines Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.
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BANKERS,
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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas
STOCKS, BONDS,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

The Safe Deposit Company,
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FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF
Bonds and Other Securities,
GOLD AND SILVER,
Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,
UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
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WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
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Collections made on all points in the United States, on most favorable terms.
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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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FAIRBANKS'
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Scales Repaired promptly TTSa

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PATENT
Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.
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Spherical Burglar
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
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Please send for a Catalogue to
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AIKEN & CO.,
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DEALERS IN
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Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
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Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
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Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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DEALER IN
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Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

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HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,
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This Cement is now declared to be superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes equal to any in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other. Cement of same quality for sale also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground FIRE CLAY. The capacity of works equal to any demand. Orders solicited.
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CRAIG BROTHERS,
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PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,
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152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD
Will solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.
The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us.
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PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.
It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.
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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. E. PEARS. R. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
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PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, The Top, and the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
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NOTICE.
We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
Strength and quality guaranteed.
Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages. BOLLMAN & CARL.
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
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INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
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Engine Builders, Founders
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MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats. Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.
All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.
ENGINES of almost any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
Castings of all Descriptions,
MADE TO ORDER.
FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address
H. M. BOLE & CO.,
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We study to please.

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IRON WORKS.
Jones & Laughlins,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.
Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron,
T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard.
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting,
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods,
Mower and Reaper Bars.
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120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS.
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Nos. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,
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COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
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Iron, Nails, Steel,
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Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron,
Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron,
Refined Plates and Heads,
Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars,
Flanged Cultivator Bars, Cylinder Iron,
T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads,
Crowbars, Wedges and Harrow Teeth,
Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel,
Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern,
Tired Wheel, Steel Shafting, A. H. Steel.
Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles. Cut Nails and Spikes.
All Goods First-Class and Warranted
OFFICE AND WORKS:
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Boiler, Still and Tank Works
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS,
Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Agitators,
Ash Pans, Settling Tanks,
Steam Pipe, Condensers,
Salt P

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

epublican Meeting in the Second Ward, Allegheny—Resolutions Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican voters of the Second Ward, Allegheny, was held on Tuesday evening in the School House, for the purpose of making arrangements for the campaign. W. H. Alexander, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. P. Price chosen Secretary. After the formation of a Geary Club, and the appointment of Block Committees, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the best interests of our country demand the continuance of the Republican party, with its noble purposes in favor of Freedom and Human Progress.

Resolved, That the renomination of John W. Geary, the patriot soldier, as Governor, and the nomination of Henry W. Williams, for Supreme Judge, meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated by the Harrisburg Convention meets with our entire approval, and we pledge it our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That as the Second ward *polled the highest Republican majority of any ward in the county*, we pledge ourselves to give a good and true account on the second Tuesday of October.

Vigilance Committee of Twenty-Third Ward.

Below will be found the names of the Republican Vigilance Committee appointed for the Twenty-third ward:

George A. Anderson,	William McGee,
John R. Bingler,	William McKean,
R. E. Barnett,	Dr. H. F. Montgomery,
A. W. Burchfield,	George T. Oliver,
W. Barker,	Jerome Oliver,
Noah Crown,	James McKibbren,
Joseph Chadwick,	Joshua Rhodes,
James Clarke,	William Powell,
William Cowan,	James Berry,
L. B. Ehrey,	George Hunkart,
W. P. Faulmer,	Conrad Roderus,
George K. Frower,	William Renton,
John Glazier,	A. B. Stevenson,
Frank Rohne,	William A. Scott,
J. A. Kaercher,	James Thomas,
George Laughlin,	David Thomas,
W. J. Lewis,	Joshua Tunshel,
Theodore McClure,	H. B. Taylor,
J. H. Williamson,	E. C. Upstill,
James Woodrow,	James Wilson,
Thomas Welfer.	R. B Robinson.

Second Ward Geary Club.

The Marching Club of the Second Ward Geary Club will meet at Wilkins Hall, this evening, at half past six o'clock, to escort Hon. John A. Bigham to the mass meeting in Allegheny City. The Second Ward Gun Squad will fire one hundred rounds of cannon before the escort starts, probably on the Allegheny wharf.

Temperance Reform.

The executive Committee of the Temperance and Reform movement will hold a regular meeting this afternoon at three o'clock, at 129 Smithfield street.

Rattle Snakes Among the University Boys.

Among the entries recently made at the University, outnumbering, we believe, those of any former year in the institution, we notice two very lively and promising rattle snakes of the highly respectable family of Reptila. In compliment to them as the first representatives of their clan in those classic retreats, a special apartment was at once organized for them, under the competent and judicious care of Prof. B. C. Jillson, M. D., who has assigned them to light and airy quarters on the premises. In order that they may be advanced in humane culture as to greet the learned Doctor in the morning with an open countenance, free from wily cunning, indirect, with emotion, and their cheerful rattle does their genial consciousness hear a good day. We observe that the caste feeling has not been entirely eliminated from their deservedly popular institution, for the most effective measures are taken against too intimate association between different genus represented in the Doctor's room, the neophytes now under review being afforded accommodations that suggest the strength and pride of our city in the way of cast iron and plate glass.

Dr. Jillson seems to be equally at home in all the animal kingdom, reminding us of the many hearts of the young and old of their respective households, whilst yes endowed with a spirit that, in passing, in passing, in nowise disqualis not at the face or man or snake. The Cabinet of the University, lately thought so enriched in its mineralogical department by the deposition it by Mr. W. Haven, of his valuable collection, is indebted to this new and interesting feature to the courteous liberality of Wm. W. Ward, Esq. We hope that the many friends of the University will take such generous hints to heart, and, assuming through cabinet, whe rever in their world-wide wanderings, objects of scientific interest or of *vertu* fail within their reach.

The Last Shooting Affair—Mullin Arrested and Committed.

We gave yesterday the particulars of a shooting affair on Second avenue, which occurred on Tuesday night, the perpetrator, Charles Mullin, giving himself up and being afterwards released by Chief of Police Hague. Yesterday morning another phase was put upon the matter and young Mullin was arrested and lodged in jail. It turned out that James Lewis, a laboring man, returning from his work, was passing the saloon when the shot was fired, and the ball struck him in the leg, severely lacerating around the bone and coming out on the right cheek. The wound inflicted is a serious and dangerous one, and Lewis, who attended the wounded man, is by no means certain of saving his life. This was all that was at first ascertained by Chief Hague on Tuesday evening, it seems, and Mullin was permitted to go free as stated. Yesterday morning, however, Lewis sent for Alderman Thomas and made a deposition in which Charles Mullin is charged with felonious assault and battery. The accused did not deliver himself up again, but a warrant was issued for his arrest, and seven-teen and eleven o'clock he was arrested by officer Robert Fowler. The prisoner was then conveyed to jail to await the result of Lewis's injuries. The officer mentioned was formerly a Lieutenant on the Police of the Mayor's, and is a very worthy and efficient officer. He is county constable of the Sixth ward.

An Insane Man.

Some days since we stated that Michael McGee, while intoxicated, had fallen on his breast near Noblestown, Pa., and broken a bottle containing whisky which he had in his coat breast pocket, cutting himself seriously as he alleged. McGee was subsequently removed to Mercy Hospital, in this city, where for a time he was considered dangerously ill, so much so as to get better, symptoms of insanity were evinced, and on Tuesday night he became so unruly that no one could manage him. He destroyed everything he could get his hands on, and could not be restrained by those in charge of the hospital had not the police been called and Michael placed in their charge. He was taken to the lock-up, where he remained yesterday, and he was even more violent than on the previous evening. This morning he will be identified this morning, and McGee will likely be taken to Dixmont.

In Search of His Wife.

Officers Garrison and Alstadt, last evening brought to the watch-house a German named John Schuman, whom they stated had been arrested for disorderly conduct at the house of Charles B. Stein, on Third avenue. Schuman's wife accompanied the officers to make a charge against the husband, but as he was drunk the Captain locked him up and told her to appear at the hearing at seven o'clock this morning. The row in which Schuman participated and for which he was arrested, arose in the following manner, according to Stein's story: Schuman's wife had called at Stein's yesterday, and as soon as he learned that she had gone there he followed her and demanded forty dollars, which he averred she had taken from him. She denied it, and a quarrel ensued, during which he was knocked down. The police were then called, and Schuman arrested as stated. He will be disposed of this morning.

ARRESTED FOR DESERTION.—James McAllister was brought to the lock-up yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, by a Sergeant in the United States army on a charge of desertion. It appears that McAllister enlisted over three years ago at the arsenal in Indianapolis, Ind., for three years, deserted about half a year ago and was arrested about seventy-five miles from Indianapolis, taken to Fort Wayne, Ind., court martialed, and sentenced to Fort Delaware. He was taken away on the 7 P. M. train yesterday.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. John Koch, of Lawrenceville, while driving along the Greensburg pike on Monday, met with an accident resulting in the fracture of the lower jaw-bone, and also of the nose. The horse she was driving took fright and became unmanageable, and she was thrown out of the buggy, above the wagon was also thrown out, and falling upon her, the injuries to her face were inflicted. Dr. Clark rendered the unfortunate woman all the medical aid necessary, after which she was taken to her home.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending September 7, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.

No. 94,481—Wrenches for elevating pump tubes; James A. Fleming, Shamberg.

No. 94,525—Packing Device for steam engines; Peter A. Stewart, Lucesco.

No. 94,561—Grate Bar for boilers; David Byard, Sharon.

No. 94,585—Clothes Drier; Andrew Harbison, New Castle.

No. 94,604—Burglar Alarm; James J. Jackson, Curwinsville.

No. 94,645—Churn; John L. Ressler, Ramsburg.

No. 94,696—Leather Cord or Rope; Oscar I. Harrington and Elijah Weaver, Wood's Run.

Building Hardware, Tools, Etc.

Messrs. John Rebman & Co., at their new hardware store, No. 226 Liberty street and No. 225 Virgin alley, have on hand a large and well selected stock of building hardware, carpenters' and coopers' tools, butcher knives, etc., to which we would invite the attention of those who have not yet made the acquaintance of the new firm. These goods have been extensively bought by builders and mechanics of the two cities, and pronounced of the most excellent quality. All those requiring hardware and edge tools, of any description, should call at this new house and examine for themselves. We have no hesitation in saying that they will find the goods entirely satisfactory, both as regards quality and price.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

FRENCH John, Annapolis, Md.
Manchester, Kells, Fare Co., New York.
McGuire James, Black Lick, Pa.
McKaig A. B., Cumberland, Md.
Russell L. H., Macon, Ill.

ANOTHER LECTURE SEASON.—We are informed that the Grand Army of the Republic propose to give a series of lectures the coming season. Among those already under engagement are Hon. Justin McCarty, Josh Billings and Miss Kate Field, all popular writers, whose names and fame will certainly attract crowded audiences to hear them.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The Brownsville and Geneva steamboats will commence running through to-day, the first boat leaving at 5 P. M. from the Monongahela wharf foot of Grant street. Shippers should note the fact and have their freights at the wharf on time.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Peter Fischer, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of his son, Berthold Fischer, aged fifteen years, who left his home on the 4th inst. See local notices on first page.

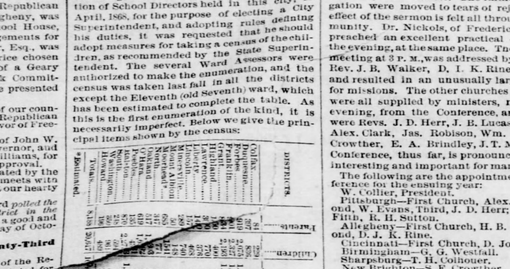
DUQUESNE GREYS.—A meeting of the Company will be held in the armory, Wilkins Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock, J. J. Albietz Secretary.

THE CITY SCHOOL CENSUS.

Number of Children in Public and Private Schools—Number Absent from School, etc.

Some time ago the State Superintendent of Common Schools recommended that a census be taken of all the school children in the principal cities, for the purpose of ascertaining how many of the whole number were in attendance at school, what proportion was not receiving an education, etc. At the Convention of School Directors held in this city, in April, 1868, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent, and adopting rules defining his duties, it was requested that he should take such steps as were necessary for taking a census of the children in the several districts, which request was complied with, and their cheerful rattle does their genial consciousness hear a good day. We observe that the caste feeling has not been entirely eliminated from their deservedly popular institution, for the most effective measures are taken against too intimate association between different genus represented in the Doctor's room, the neophytes now under review being afforded accommodations that suggest the strength and pride of our city in the way of cast iron and plate glass.

Dr. Jillson seems to be equally at home in all the animal kingdom, reminding us of the many hearts of the young and old of their respective households, whilst yes endowed with a spirit that, in passing, in passing, in nowise disqualis not at the face or man or snake. The Cabinet of the University, lately thought so enriched in its mineralogical department by the deposition it by Mr. W. Haven, of his valuable collection, is indebted to this new and interesting feature to the courteous liberality of Wm. W. Ward, Esq. We hope that the many friends of the University will take such generous hints to heart, and, assuming through cabinet, whe rever in their world-wide wanderings, objects of scientific interest or of *vertu* fail within their reach.



DISTRICTS	Whole Number of Children	Number Attending Public Schools	Number Attending Private Schools	Number Attending Both Public and Private Schools	Number Attending Sabbath Schools	Number Not Attending Any School	Number Absent from School
1st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
14th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
16th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
17th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
19th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
21st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
23d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
24th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
31st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
33d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
38th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
40th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
42d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
43d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
44th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
45th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
46th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
47th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
48th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
49th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
50th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
51st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
52d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
53d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
54th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
55th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
56th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
57th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
58th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
59th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
60th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
61st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
62d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
63d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
64th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
65th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
66th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
67th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
68th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
69th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
70th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
71st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
72d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
73d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
74th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
75th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
76th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
77th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
78th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
79th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
80th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
81st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
82d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
83d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
84th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
85th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
86th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
87th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
88th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
89th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
90th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
91st Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
92d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
93d Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
94th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
95th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
96th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
97th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
98th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
99th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
100th Ward	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

From the above it will be seen that of 20,617 children in the city, only 8,478 are in attendance at the public schools, and that 3,701 of these are fifteen years of age are absent from the schools. There are in attendance at private schools 4,577. The proportion absent from schools of any kind is very large and indicates a field of labor which we should engage the earnest efforts of every friend of education and morality. It is an undisputed fact that ignorance promotes crime and it should be the aim of our school directors and teachers to gather children of suitable age to all the children in the city. Parents who wilfully neglect the education of their children are guilty of a serious responsibility, and in so doing bring trouble and disgrace upon themselves, and entail the worst evils upon society. It is to be regretted that in this city of free schools there should be found two hundred children, over ten years of age, who are unable to read; and those four or five districts in which these children are almost all resident, should set to work to wipe out the stigma which the figures have placed upon them.

THE RUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Humboldt Centennial held a meeting at the library of Turner's Hall last evening. Present—Messrs. Harjle, Billman, Schmertz, Abel, Meyran, Siebenick, Wilson, Kelly, Conrad, Hess, Schamberg, and Drs. Achenbach, Meinterhazen, Erhart, and Col. Swearinger.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Meinterhazen said no orators for the occasion had been engaged as yet, while he knew Messrs. Wm. A. Moore and Thomas M. Marshall could be secured.

Mr. Megraw said that the laying of the corner stone last Saturday week and a large, fair-weather delivery of the speeches would have to be postponed till the day of the pic-nic. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone required an hour's time, and no time would be left for speeches.

Mr. Schamberg thought the corner stone would form the principal part of the ceremonies, and he therefore made the motion that the Executive Committee meet on the laying of the corner stone.

Mr. Megraw said he thought it would be impossible to settle this question at point, and therefore amended by moving that no committee meeting be held to settle the question. Adopted; and Messrs. Seibeneck, Meyran and Swearingen appointed a committee on the corner stone.

Mr. Seibeneck stated that $2,635 50 had been reported by the Finance Committee as collected.

Col. Swearingen, from the Committee on Processions, reported that the following divisions should form as follows: The first division to form on Fifth avenue, the second on Grant street, the third on Third avenue, their right resting on Grant street.

The line of march starting from the laying of the corner stone will be as follows: From North-western Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Anderson street, down Anderson street to the Bland street bridge, along Bland street to Liberty and thence to the place of meeting.

The different societies wishing to take part in the procession are required to report as soon as possible.

Dr. Achenbach reported that the Allegheny Medical Society had accepted the invitation to participate.

Dr. Meinterhazen reported that the Red Men had also accepted the invitation.

Mr. Seibeneck, on behalf of the committee reported that the labors of that committee had been completed. He exhibited the ribbons for badges, which had been designed by Messrs. Macrum & Clyde.

Arrangements for the erection of a speakers' stand at the pic nic will be made by Mr. Siebeneck.

Mr. Bihlman reported that extensive arrangements had been made by the Refreshment Committee.

Mr. Abel said the musical part of the programme had been carefully attended to.

Mr. Megraw said that the committees were busily engaged making arrangements for the laying of the corner stone.

Prof. Baeser has sent a telegram from Berlin offering the band for $200.

A vote of thanks to the English and German press was passed unanimously.

The committee then adjourned until Saturday evening

Roberts Street.

We have received a communication from the citizens residing on Roberts street, Eleventh ward, in which they desire to express their indignation at the manner of construction in which the proposed improvedment (projected and partly completed) upon Roberts street have been conducted. The communication states "that the contractor is evidently in a paralyzed condition, owing to the fact that there is no specified time for finishing contracts of this character. The base of operations is so far out of range that in all probability he will not be found until the 4th day of July, 1870, is upon us, we being compelled to climb over piles of rubbish and ooze and sewers and ditches in the meantime. Believing that we are entitled to something better than the above, and doubting that justice will be done us by our worthy servants, we take this method of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the matter. It is but reasonable to suppose that, in the multitudes of contractors, who are in the highest degree of prosperity, a little could be completed. Unless the proper authorities take the matter in hand immediately we will be subjected to a long season of annoyance throughout the coming winter. Will the authorities do *their duty* in the premises? Let us know what we may expect."

We have been informed that the contractor began the paving of the street on Monday morning, putting on a force of *two* men. Wonderful! They got through about five feet and then stopped. The rain setting in on Monday has prevented the resuming of the work, and the street as it now stands, is nothing better than a mud hole. The sidewalks are covered with sand, cobble stones and gravel, and citizens living on the street are compelled to go up and down Fifth avenue, actually wading through mud. The improvement has been under way for nearly five months, when it was to have been finished in May last. The residents of the street bore the annoyances to which they were subjected for several months, but now they are fearful that winter will be here before it is completed.

Several times they were without water; they have no gas at all, and considerable trouble has been experienced in getting it to cook with. Besides, there are several deep ruts in the street and sidewalks, and the hour of one lady, the wife of a citizen residing on the street, who nearly broke her leg on Sunday night while passing down the street. We can assure the contractor that there is only about ten inches of gravel in the centre of the street paved, whereas the specification calls for eighteen inches. Unless the various citizens of the Eleventh ward push it, the citizens will infer that there is no relief for them.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending September 7, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.

No. 94,481—Wrenches for elevating pump tubes; James A. Fleming, Shamberg.

No. 94,525—Packing Device for steam engines; Peter A. Stewart, Lucesco.

No. 94,561—Grate Bar for boilers; David Byard, Sharon.

No. 94,585—Clothes Drier; Andrew Harbison, New Castle.

No. 94,604—Burglar Alarm; James J. Jackson, Curwinsville.

No. 94,645—Churn; John L. Ressler, Ramsburg.

No. 94,696—Leather Cord or Rope; Oscar I. Harrington and Elijah Weaver, Wood's Run.

Building Hardware, Tools, Etc.

Messrs. John Rebman & Co., at their new hardware store, No. 226 Liberty street and No. 225 Virgin alley, have on hand a large and well selected stock of building hardware, carpenters' and coopers' tools, butcher knives, etc., to which we would invite the attention of those who have not yet made the acquaintance of the new firm. These goods have been extensively bought by builders and mechanics of the two cities, and pronounced of the most excellent quality. All those requiring hardware and edge tools, of any description, should call at this new house and examine for themselves. We have no hesitation in saying that they will find the goods entirely satisfactory, both as regards quality and price.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

FRENCH John, Annapolis, Md.
Manchester, Kells, Fare Co., New York.
McGuire James, Black Lick, Pa.
McKaig A. B., Cumberland, Md.
Russell L. H., Macon, Ill.

ANOTHER LECTURE SEASON.—We are informed that the Grand Army of the Republic propose to give a series of lectures the coming season. Among those already under engagement are Hon. Justin McCarty, Josh Billings and Miss Kate Field, all popular writers, whose names and fame will certainly attract crowded audiences to hear them.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The Brownsville and Geneva steamboats will commence running through to-day, the first boat leaving at 5 P. M. from the Monongahela wharf foot of Grant street. Shippers should note the fact and have their freights at the wharf on time.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Peter Fischer, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of his son, Berthold Fischer, aged fifteen years, who left his home on the 4th inst. See local notices on first page.

DUQUESNE GREYS.—A meeting of the Company will be held in the armory, Wilkins Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock, J. J. Albietz Secretary.

METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Methodist Conference Appointments—Response to Fraternal Messengers—Church Union.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., September 7, 1869.

The Sabbath services were unusually interesting in the church where the Conference holds its sessions. The Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., of Baltimore, preached a sermon in the forenoon which for eloquence, pathos and power, was very remarkable. The immense congregation were moved to tears of rejoicing. The effect of the sermon is felt all through the community. Dr. Nickols, of Frederick City, Md., preached an excellent practical discourse in the evening, at the same place. The missionary meeting at 3 P. M., was addressed by Dr. Collier, Rev. J. B. Walker, D. I. K. Rine and others, and resulted in an unusually large collection for missions. The other churches of this place were all occupied by ministers, morning and evening, from the Conference, among whom were Revs. J. D. Herr, J. B. Lucas, John Cowl, Alex. Clark, Jas. Robison, Wm. Evans, S. F. Newton, E. A. Brindley, J. T. Murray. The Conference, thus far, is pronounced the most interesting and important for many years.

The following are the appointments of Conference for the ensuing year:

W. Collier, President.

Pittsburgh—First Church, Alex. Clark; Second, W. Evans, Third, J. B. Herr; Fourth and Fifth, R. H. Sutton.

Allegheny—First Church, H. B. Knight; Second, D. J. K. Rine.

Cincinnati—First Church, D. Jones.

Birmingham—E. H. Stocker.

Sharpsburg—T. B. Colhouer.

New Brighton—J. Crowther.

Johnstown—W. Reeves.

Connellsville Station, H. Lucas.

Mansfield—John Hanson.

Ohio—J. B. Lucas.

Amity and Waynesburg—F. A. Day.

Monongahela—J. H. Hull.

Brownsville—John Henderson.

Connellsville Circuit—C. P. Jordan.

Independence—I. Holland.

Fairmont—Appointed by President.

Bellvue—J. Robison, assistant.

Youngstown—W. H. Griffith.

Stallstown—D. Colclough.

Cassville—J. M. Mason.

Wellsville—Jas. M. Brindley.

Pittstown—John Gregory.

Clarion and Parkville—J. D. Downey.

Uniontown—To be supplied.

Buchanan—H. Slyiter.

Lewis—M. Lee.

Washington—Asa R. Wood.

Morgantown—E. Simpson.

Bakerstown and Harmersville—H. Palmer.

In hands of President—S. Young, Joel Wood, George Chappell, Jas. Grant, Jas. Black, A. F. Lutz, Wm. Wallace, E. R. McGregor, J. R. Mc Kee, Alex. Clark, Robert Lockhart, James Robinson, agent Adrian College.

John F. Wright, editor *Methodist Recorder*, Springfield, O.

Deceased—Thomas H. Stockton, James B. Graham.

Superannuated—George Brown, J. W. Ratledge.

CHURCH UNION.

On Monday forenoon, in the Conference at Fairmont, the following message from the Maryland Conference took their leave, each exchanging fraternal greetings in appropriate and eloquent address. The prospect of union between the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches is encouraging. It is hoped indeed, and that the time would soon come when all the Methodist family would be united in one Conference, and to all its members. Some of the churches there, our warmest love and firmest confidence. And may safety attend you in your journey, and may your every pace be with you everywhere and forever. Dear Brethren of the Maryland Conference: Though not appointed, nor, perhaps, expected by you or my brethren, to respond to your fraternal greeting and welcome to our meeting, my heart prompts me to speak just now. I am reminded, by this scene, by these emotions, and by these circumstances, here on this side Jordan, of the parting of Jesus with his three especial friends of Jesus who were permitted to ascend with him to the mountain of transfiguration. The multitude were left for a little while on the plain below, and Peter, James and John, favored with close company with the Master, went up in holy converse to the mountain top. As they communed upon the mountain top, the brightness of the glory, however, was not to be seen by the multitude, but by the three, and they called upon her for $200, which the bashful bond of fellowship, and the mysterious power of the Spirit, moved them to do. Universal laughter followed.

Wm. Rinehart, Esq., of Pittsburgh, added a few timely remarks, saying in conclusion that on this cozy tabernacle let there be written the words of light, 'Union in Christ now, henceforth and forever.' The resolution was then responded to from all parts of the large congregation.

Rev. D. J. K. Rine, after a word of affirmation to all that had been said, suggested that all unite in singing.

"By the grace of God we'll meet you," &c.

Which exercise produced a scene of extraordinary interest and fervency. The entire congregation mingled in handshaking, singing and thanksgiving, and the hour of adjournment. Such a time is seldom seen.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The disagreeable weather of yesterday evening did not prevent a large and fashionable attendance at the Opera House, to witness the performance of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," by the Worrell sisters and their company. The burlesque was admirably placed upon the stage, and the performers were all in good hands. Miss Sophie, as "Darnley," gave the character with much more spirit than last season, and Miss Irene, as "Constance de Grey," was charming. Miss Jennie, as "Suffolk," had but little to do, but did it well. Welsh Edwards as "Henry Eighth" makes up well, plays the character very fairly, and looks quite off the only local pun attempted, which are greatly relished by the audience. George Lingard as "Cardinal Wolsey" performed his part in a very commendable manner. The sisters give their usual dances, and their terpsichorean ability in the "break down" introduced by King Hefty, which was enthusiastically applauded. We have not seen "The Field of Gold" when we did not enjoy it, and the people all who linger have ever expect a holier influence, as it must be reflected unconsciously from the heart when we shall descend again to our appointed level. Let us be beseeching of God to help us by himself down with us to our homes and fields of labor. Let us remember that those who are people in the Pittsburgh districts, see that we have been with Christ together on the mountain, and that we pray for that we may live. He accused was going from house to house begging, and was arrested by officer McGarno for disorderly conduct "upon the hill." The accused was going from house to house begging, and was arrested by officer McGarno for disorderly conduct "upon the hill." The accused was going from house to house begging, and was arrested by officer McGarno for disorderly conduct "upon the hill." The accused was going from house to house begging, and was arrested by officer McGarno for disorderly conduct "upon the hill." The accused was going from house to house begging, and was arrested by officer McG